

CATHARINE ALLEN.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 128.]

MARCH 5, 1840.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom the petition of Catharine Allen was referred, concur in the report made in this case 25th Congress 3d session, and make it part of this report; and a bill is reported.

JANUARY 2, 1839.

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred a petition of Catharine Allen, report:

That the petitioner represents herself as the widow of Henry Allen, and asks a pension in virtue of the services of her husband, as a soldier of the revolution. The marriage of the petitioner, in December, 1781, to Henry Allen, (then an enlisted soldier,) his death in 1831, and her present widowhood, are satisfactorily proved.

The testimony before the committee proves, beyond a question, that the husband of the petitioner was in the military service of the country, during the war of the revolution; and, in the opinion of the committee, a term of service exceeding two years is well made out. Two witnesses testify that the husband of the petitioner enlisted, at Culpeper county, Virginia, as a soldier, in the early part of the revolutionary war. They are unable to state the exact time of enlistment, but they say he went to the north with his regiment, and one of the witnesses swears that he was with Allen in the attack on Stony Point. Both of these witnesses state that Allen returned to Culpeper county in December, 1781, on furlough. In January, 1782, Allen was transferred to the United States manufactory of arms at Fredericksburg, where he continued until the factory was broken up. Two other witnesses swear that they saw and read the army discharge of Allen, the husband of the petitioner, as late as the year 1818, and that it was dated 1783. The discharge is declared to be lost. The witnesses are all proved to be men of good character, and worthy of belief. Without including any part of the time in which Allen was employed in the public factory, the committee think two years' military service is clearly proved. The early part of the revolutionary war, when the witnesses state Allen

enlisted, may well be taken to be some period previous to the commencement of the year 1779. The committee think a date at least as early as that should be given to his enlistment, when it is proved that he enlisted in Virginia, and on the 1st of July, 1779, is found fighting under General Wayne, in the State of New York. He returned to his home on furlough, about the close of the year 1781. The committee think that Allen should now be considered as having been in the service, as a soldier, from the period of his enlistment to the time he returned to his home on furlough; they therefore introduce a bill granting a pension to his widow, as for two years' service of her husband.

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom the petition of Catharine Allen was referred, concur in the report made in this case 23d Congress 3d session, and make it part of this report; and a bill is reported.

JANUARY 2, 1839.

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred a petition of Catharine Allen, report:

That the petitioner represents herself as the widow of Henry Allen, and asks a pension in virtue of the services of her husband, as a soldier of the revolution. The marriage of the petitioner, in December, 1781, to Henry Allen, (then an enlisted soldier), his death in 1831, and her present widowhood, are satisfactorily proved.

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